

Claim Amendments

1 - 16 (Canceled)

17. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting a target nucleic acid sequence in a test sample comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the test sample with amplification reagents comprising a polymerase, a PCR primer pair, and a probe to form a reaction mixture;

b) performing the following cycle

(i) ~~raising the temperature of~~ maintaining the reaction mixture ~~to for a time and~~ at a temperature sufficient to dissociate double stranded nucleic acid sequences,

(ii) ~~lowering the temperature of~~ maintaining the reaction mixture ~~to for a time and~~ at a temperature to allow the PCR primers and probe to hybridize to the nucleic acid and thereby form primer hybrids and probe hybrids,

(iii) ~~raising the temperature of~~ maintaining the reaction mixture ~~to for a time and~~ at a temperature sufficient to dissociate the probe hybrids, if the probe is not completely complementary to the nucleic acid, but not sufficient to dissociate the primer hybrids,

(iv) raising the temperature of the reaction mixture to a temperature sufficient to activate the polymerase;

c) repeatedly performing the cycle of step b) to form an amplification product; and

d) detecting the amplification product as an indication of the presence of the nucleic acid sequence in the test sample.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the target nucleic acid sequence is a polymorphic nucleic acid sequence.

20-37. (Canceled)

38. (Currently Amended) A method for determining whether a deletion or insertion of at least 50 base pairs is present in DNA in a test sample comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the test sample with amplification reagents, wherein the amplification reagents comprise amplification primers, to form a reaction mixture in which the amplification primers hybridize with a target nucleic acid sequence and a standard nucleic acid sequence in the test sample;

b) subjecting the reaction mixture to amplification conditions to form a target nucleic acid sequence amplification product, if the target nucleic acid is present in the test sample, and a standard nucleic acid amplification product;

c) detecting a first signal that is proportional to the amount of the target nucleic acid sequence amplification product;

d) detecting a second signal that is proportional to the amount of the standard nucleic acid sequence amplification product;

e) comparing the first signal to the second signal to determine whether a deletion or insertion of at least 50 base pairs is present in the DNA in the test sample, wherein the amplification reagents comprise one primer that hybridizes to both the target nucleic acid sequence and the standard nucleic acid sequence.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38 wherein the deletion or insertion is of at least 200 base pairs.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38 wherein the deletion or insertion is of at least 1000 base pairs.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38 using the amplification conditions of claim 17.

42. (Canceled)

43. (new) The method of claim 38 wherein the insertion or deletion is in the CYP2D6 locus.